CRYSTAL PALACE.

Progress of the Exhibition -- Sevres Porcelain The work of opening the packages, which we have before spoken of as filling up for days the south nave of the Palace, was commenced on Friday. Several new and interesting contributions were dis played, among which were a large number of paintings. Probably the most novel, valuable and interesting piece in the collection, is a picture of mosaic, sent to the fair by Pope Pius IX. It is, perhaps more valuable than any other one article in the whole exhibition. Queen Victoria, appreciating the beauty and greatness of this work of art, desired to obtain it for the Royal Gellery of Fine Arts in London, and offered for it the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds sterling, which was refused as far beneath its value. It has the appearance of being a most superior painting, yet the fact is, there is not the touch of a paint brush about it. It is purely mosaic-probably the highest attainment of this kind of work. The subject is St. John, and the picture is about three feet square. It will, perhaps, be displayed in the picture gallery, if that is ever opened.

It is very amusing in the Palace to note the dif-ferent tastes displayed by the visiters in their walks nong the mazy windings of the works of art. Some re the statuary, others the paintings, some think the daguereotypes the most worthy of attention and not a few linger longest around revolving wax figures and huge show cases of fancy wares. While one is musing on the great work of Powers, doubting with himself which is the superior piece, a voice at his elbow, by a rather summary criticism solves his mental difficulty by proclaiming them "all Greek mlayes." By one sentence the fisher boy and Eve herbelf, are robbed of their identity, and the idea which the great master has been years engaged in portray-ing upon the pedestal, is mistaken and misnamed.

The one class of articles most patronized in the Palace, is the music or pianos. Let an exhibi 2or commence thumbing any musical instrument, and instantly all the avenues and passages around him are jammed with pretty misses and listening crowds, demanding sometimes the interference of the police, to prevent a blockade of the important walks of the department. Let the music be good or otherwise, the crowd is the same, every note callin around it all within its sound. The piano which perhaps attracts most attention from the superiority of its tone over all others in the Palace, is one in the American department, manufactured by Jean Laukota, of this city. This is not showy in its make or material; but it is truly a most superior instrument, on account of the power and quality of its music. Sometimes half a dozen instrument are in full blast together, each exhibitor apparent; in a race with his next neighbor, and each pluming himself on having the greatest crowd. The finest opera airs and aggro melodies jingle side by side, forming a pot pourri, if not admirable, certainly

frigate Amsterdam, accompanied by the Dutch Con-sul and Commissioner to the Crystal Palace, visited the exhibition. The party arrived at the palace about noon, and were conducted through the various departments of industry and art, by Mr. Sedgwick, tion. The party spent some hours in their examina tions, and paid particular attention to the machinery, which appeared to especially excite their admira kion. Being in full uniform, they attracted much attention from the other visiters, and were followed by numbers in their walks through the fair. They left, much pleased with the display they had witness

The visiters to the Crystal Palace will doubtles be pleased to learn that the first class Fresnel light which was ordered by the Light House Board t be put up at Cape Hatteras, will shortly be placed on exhibition. The Board have kindly consented to place it under the charge of the Associa-

pondence:—

ASSOCIATION, &c., &c., 53 Broad * 2., }

August 12, 1853.

TO THE HON. JAMES M. GUTHRIE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.:—

SIZ.—I take the liberry of addressing you, as Secretary of the Treasury, and also as President of the Light House Bard. Board.

A first class Fresnel light, ordered by the Light House Board to be put at Cape Hatterss, has arrived from Paris, and is new in the custom House here.

It is not immediately wanted by the Light House Board, and will not be for some time, as the tower is not ready

It is not immediately santed by the Light House Board, and will not be for some time, as the tower is not ready for it.

The purpose of my letter, is very respectfully to request you to give sermission to let this light be put up in our exhibition building usual it is wanted.

My object is not by any means so much to secure for us an additional attraction, as to make this great beneficant investion well and familiarly known to our people and to our ingenious mechanics.

At tape Hatteras it can only be seen by mariners, and from sfar; here it on the studied, understood, copied, and perhaps improved on.

I earnestly hope you may see as I do the advantages not sullkely to flow from complying with this request.

I should add, that I am informed by a member of the Light House Board that this application has the cordial concurrence of that body—that through them the services of a most competent officer to put it up will be secured, and that every possible care will be taken of it.

May I beg of you the favor of as early a reply as your occupation will permit.

Felieve me, with very highest respect, your obedient servant,

THEROHORE SEDGWICK.

Feliare me, with very highest respect. your obedient servant,

THEADORE SEDGWICK.

THEASTRY DEPARTMENT.

Office Lighthouse Board, August 18, 1863
Sir:—Your communication of the 12th instant, to the Heeorable Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the first class Freenel illuminating apparatus, designed for Cape Hatteras Light, may be put up in your exhibition buildings, was referred to the Light House Board, by whom the application of your honorable Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations was cordially approved.

I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Lighthouse Board, to authorise the apparatus to be placed in the exhibition, under the following conditions, viz:—that it is to be under the charge of a competent officer, and unture and exhibited under his personal supervision the expenses of the exhibition to be subject to the control of the Lighthouse Board, to whom it shall be returned in the same condition as received, whenever it may be required for the public service. This will not be herefore the middle of October next.

It is suggested that Captain S. F. Dupont, U. S. N., a member of the Lighthouse Board, and connected with the management of the exhibition, superfatend this arrangement, and see that the apparatus is placed under the charge of a competent officer.

Earnestly hoping that the above may be acceptable to you, and that the beneficent object you have in view may be accomplished,

I have the honor to be, rir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

EDM'D. I. F. HARDCASTLE, Secretary.

Honorable Thoodere dedgwick, President of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations,

Honorable Theodere Sadgwick, President of the Associa-tion for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, New York.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

SEVRES PORCELAIN. We on Friday gave a history of the origin and sacde of making the Gobelin tapestries, which have very lately been displayed at the Palace. Associated with these admirable fabrics, in the same department, is the Sevres porcelain, celebrated like the Gobelins for its superior beauty, and sent by the Emperor Napoleon for exhibition. The porcelain numbers some hundreds of specimens, elegant in the highest degree. A history of these materials of French manufacture, will necessarily embrace an account of the origin and progress of porcelain, or

chinaware generally.

Chinaware received its name from China, the country from which it was first introduced in Eurepe. The first account we find of it is by Barbaro. Venetian ambassador at the Persian court, in the year 1474. The first manufacture of chinaware brope was established in Meissen, Saxony, in the year 1703. John Frederic Boettcher, a chemist, or, as they were called at that time, an alchymist, was said to be able to manufacture gold-a monomania of all chemists at that period. For this repu-

tation he was imprisoned by the Elector of Saxony, Prederic Augustus II., who wanted to earlich him-self by the invention of his subject. Experiments which Boettcher made, led to his discovery of the manufacture of china, which had, in the beginn a reddish color; but the inventor, not being sat with it, improved its manufacture till he produced the white china, in the year 1710. The Meissen china produced was even then far superior to the real china in whiteness and in regard to the painting of it. This important discovery drew immediately the attention of the whole of Europe; but the Saxon government watched over its manufacture, and even punished the exportation of the china or pelain earth with death. Within twenty or the years after, china manufactories were established in Vienna and other parts of Germany; in 1760, a factory was established in Berlin, which is at present in the hands of the government; France established its fac-tory in Sevres; England, Holland and Italy soon followed. America has lately commenced the manufacture of china, and already given indication that this country will soon be able to compete with the world in the production of porcelain.

The principal ingredients of the finest porcelain are petuntze and kaolin, two kinds of earth, from the mixture of which the paste is produced. The kaolin is intermixed with small shining particles; the other is purely white, and very fine to the touch. These first materials are procured in the shape of bricks. The petuntze, which is very fine, is nothing else but fragments of rocks taken from certain quarries, and reduced to powder. Every kind of stone is not fit for this purpose. The color of that which is good, according to the Chinese, ought to incline a little to wards green. A large fron club is used for breaking these pieces of rock. They are afterwards put into mortars, and by means of levers, headed with stone. bound round with iron, and moved by manual labor or by water, they are reduced to a very fine powder. The dust afterwards collected is thrown into a large vessel full of water, which is strongly stirred with an iron shovel. After it has been left a time to settle, a kind of cream rises on the top, about four inches in thickness, which is skimmed off and poured into another vessel filled with water. The water in the first vessel is stirred several times, and the cream which arises is still collected, until nothing remains but the coarse dregs, which precipitate. These dregs are carefully collected and pounded anew. In the second vessel of water, the paste is allowed to settle and form a crust on the bottom, from which the water is poured, leaving it to be dried into large moulds for the purpose. The kaolin requires less labor for preparing it than the petuntse. Nature has a greater share in the preparation of it it is found in large mines in the bosom of certain mountains, the exterior strata of which consists of a It is found in large mines in the bosom of certain mountains, the exterior strata of which consists of a kind of red earth. The Chinese have also discovered a substance proper to be employed in the composition of porcelain. It is a stone, or a species of chalk, called hoache, which is glutinous and has a resemblance to soap. Porcelain made with hoache, is very rare and much dearer than any other. It is noted for its exceedingly fine grain, and in comparison with common porcelain the contrast in its favor is very great. This porcelain is, besides, so light that it surprises those who are accustomed to handle other kinds. Hoache is seldom used in forming the body of the work; the vessel is plunged when dry, that it may receive a chat before it is painted and varnished. But hoache, when washed, pounded and dissolved in water, is alone sufficient to make porcelain, and is sometimes used instead of knolin, though it is much more rare and costly.

The petuntze and kaolin are mixed with oil er varnish, to give it the splendor or whiteness which belongs to it. This oil is of a whitish color and is extracted from the same kind of stone which produces the petuntze. To one hundred pounds of its cream is added one pound of chekao, a mineral something like alumn, which is put into the fire until it becomes red hot, and then pounded. When the various ingredients are mixed into one mass, the workmen detatch different pieces, which they spread out upon large slates, where they knead and roll them in every direction, carefully observing to leave no vacuum in them, and to keep them free from any extraneous matter. It is astonishing how much care is necessary. A hair or a grain of sand would spoil the whole work, as it must be perfectly clear and transparent. All plain works are fashioned with a wheel. A first workman gives it the height and

coum in them, and to keep them free from any extraneous matter. It is astonishing how much care is necessary. A hair or a grain of sand would spoil the whole work, as it must be perfectly clear and transparent. All plain works are fashloned with a wheel. A first workman gives it the height and diameter; it then goes into the hands of another, who forms its base; soon after a third applies it to his mould, and gives it a proper form, and a fourth gives it another touch, and thus with wonderful dexterity and rapidity it goes through many hands—sometimes from seventy to a hundred. The largest works are made in parts, and joined afterwards with a cement made of the same substance as themselves. After being joined, the seams are polished, both without and within; and when the vessel is covered with varnish, not a trace of them is to be seen. In this manner to nearly all porcelain are added spouts, handles, legs, &c. With regard to the flowering and oranmental part of these wares, they are either engraved or imprinted with a stamp. Ornaments in relief, prepared separately, are added to pieces of porcelain in nearly the same manner as lace or embrodery is put upon a dress.

The most interesting process of its manufacture is the painting. It passes into the hands of the painters after it has been fashioned as above. In porcelain manufacture, this duty of painting is diversified among a great number of hands. One painters after it has been fashioned as above. In porcelain manufacture, this duty of painting is diversified among a great number of hands. One painters after it has been fashioned as above. In porcelain manufacture, this duty of painting is diversified among a great number of hands. One painters after it has been fashioned as above. In porcelain manufacture, this duty of painting is diversified among a great number of hands. One painters after it has been fashioned as a present time in a great measure lost, a fact much to be regerted. This kind of porcelain is known by the name of Kint-ling, or pressed azure.

	-	The state of the s
	N NATIONAL	
To cash on hand. Contributions for	this day,	\$1,805 83 44 32

The British at St. Helena.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, August 20, 1853.
I noticed in your issue of this morning that a ship who had rendered assistance to another in distress, and afterwards put into St. Helens, when the said ship, (who had rendered the assistance.) Fun foul of another ressel, and, to an extent yet unknown, damaged her. Are you of an opinion that because a national service was rendered by that reesel towards her brother seamen she can go soot free and commit any depredations she pleases, without being held responsible to the parties injured. Please give this a piece in your widely circulated journal, and oblice a SHIP MASTE.

THE GREENE COUNTY MURDER.

Further Evidence of Guilt-Arrest of th

In Sunday's HERALD we published the arres made by Captain Ditchett and constable Bennett, of Warren Wood, the man charged with the shooting of a German pedler, named Hiram Williams, and rebbing him of about \$100, on the Plank road, between Greenville and Coxsackie, Greene county, this State. We have since collected further facts relative to the diabolical outrage.

On Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, Hiram Williams, a pedler of jewelry and laces, whose residence is No. 113 Walker street, New York, was travelling on the Plank road from Greenville to Coxsackie, on his return home, when he was overtaken by a man who is since ascertained to be Warren Wood, about two miles from Greenville. A conversation was entered into and the pedler informed Wood that he had made out pretty well, and was on Wood that he had made out pretty well, and was on his way home. Wood stated that he was going to Coxsackie, and they would walk along together. The poor pedler, not suspecting any assault, tugged along with his pack at his back, expecting in half an hour to be overtaken by the stage, in which he intended to ride into Coxsackie Wood knowing that the stage would soon be up with them, commenced his attack by retreating a step, and with a revolver fired at the pedlers head; the ball grazed the skull, lacerated the scalp, but did not penetrate further. The shock consequent thereto caused the pedler to fall on his face, and while down the assassin- discharged a second shot, which penetrated the ribs, and lodged in the abdomen. The helpless victim begged for his life, and handed to the robber his wallet, containing in the abdomen. The helpless victim begged for his life, and handed to the robber his wallet, containing between ninety and a hundred dollars. The villain seized the money, and with a determination of dispatching his victim, on the principle adopted by European highwaynen" that dead men tell no tales," discharged a third shot from the pistol, which took effect in the shoulder. This last shot brought the defenceless pedler prostrate. Wood then dragged him a short distance to a small bridge, where he precipitated the supposed lifeless body under the bridge, and piled several stones and pieces of rock on it. He then made his escape across some lots, fearful of being caught, as the stage was near at hand. The water into which the pedler was thrown tended to revive him, and did so far restore his resollection as to enable him to dislodge the rock from his person, and he crawled out in sight of the road just as the stage came in sight. The driver and passengers came to his aid, placed him in the stage, and carried him to the next stopping place, and medical aid was sent for.

Wood hurried across the meadows and swamps to the village named Gayhead, when he applied to a farmer to carry him to Catskill; this farmer said he could not go, but recommended him to his next neighbor, Mr. Wilbur, to whom Wood stated that his father lay at the point of death in New York, and wanted to be conveyed to Catskill, in order to take the cars. Mr. Wilbur undertook the job, and drove him direct to Catskill Point, and charged him two dollars. Wood paid Mr. Wilbur out of the pedler's money, giving him a gold dollar and the balance in silver. This money has since been recognized by the pedler as a part of the money contained in the wallet taken by the robber.

The description given by Mr. Wilbur of Wood, corresponds exactly with that given by the pedler, and no doubt when Wood is brought into the presence of the pedler, he will be recognized by him to be the man who attempted his life.

In addition to the above facts, Capt. Ditchett, of th between ninety and a hundred dollars. The vil-

Wood told her he was going to Catskill; she did not see any more of him until between eleven and twelve o'clock on the Friday night fellowing, when he called at the house again to see her, saying that he had just returned. The next day (Saturday) Wood appeared to have plenty of money, and took her to see the Crystal Palace. On their return from the Crystal Palace he accompanied her to a daguerrectypist, in Chatham street, where she set for her likeness, the same being found in Wood's pocket when arrested. Her evidence goes to show that Wood, according to his own statement, went to Catskill on Wednesday and returned on Friday night to New York.

After his arrival in New York the officers traced him to Brooklyn. On the Sunday of the following week he drove one of the Bedford stages from South ferry, but Mr. Bennett, the stage agent, noticed something very strange in his manner; his mind appeared to be uneasy; he looked flighty, and while talking with him he was noticed on several occasions to break out into a profuse perspiration. The next day Wood told Mr. Bennett that he could not drive any longer as he had been subponaed on a trial in New York, in which one man nearly killed another, and he was present and saw it, and should have to pay \$50 if he did not go.

He left, and Mr. Bennett placed another driver on the stage. Wood was known to Mr. Bennett, having driven a stage on that route some few months before.

Constable Bennett, of Cairo, Greene county,

driven a stage on that route some few months before.

Constable Bennett, of Cairo, Greene county, arrived in this city, having a warrant for the arrest of Wood, who was supposed to be the man guilty of the offence. Pursuit was at once instituted, and the officers engaged therein were, on several occasions, very close on the track of the accused. On Friday, at noon, Wood was seen to take dinner at the Franklin saloon, Fulton street, Brooklyn, and heard to say that he was engaged as a watchman, to guard a vessel at New York. The officers followed up this information, and after much patience and perseverance succeeded in accomplishing the arrest on Saturday evening, at a house in Cherry street, where the prisoner had taken up a temporary lodging. The story of watching a vessel, was subsequently ascertained to be true. He had been engaged as night watchman, to guard the English ship Admiral, lying at pier No. 37 North river, and had only watched two nights up to the time of his arrest.

Warren Wood is a native of Rutland county, Vermont; says he is 30 years of age, but looks older; stands nearly, or quite six feet in height; powerfully made, and possesses a determined countenance. His father and step-mother are living in Rutland county, Vermont, and so do several of his brothers and sisters.

In the vicinity of Greenville, and, in fact, throughout Greene county, much excitement and astonishment have been manifested by the farmers at the daring attempt at murder and highway robbery exhibited in this cold blooded affair. In consequence thereof the sheriff of the county has caused the following advertisement to be published in the Recorder and Democrat of Catskill:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for the appreheasion and delivery, at the Greene county, in Catskill, of the man who committed the robbery upon, and attempted to murder, Hisam Willems, on the 19th instant, in the town of Greenville, Greene county, New York.

The robber is from thirty-five to forty years of age, an American by birth, dark complexio

August 25, 1855.

In addition to the above reward offered by the Sheriff, the President of the Catskill Bank has offered to pay fifty dollars on his own account for the apprehension of the criminal.

The officers will convey the prisoner back to Greene county this morning. There appears to be but little doubt of the prisoner's guilt.

SIGENESS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, GA.—The Cass-ville Standard of the 18th inst. says:—Fever and flux have swept off numbers of individuals on the edge of this, and in Gordon and Gilmer counties. flux have swept off numbers of individuals on the edge of this, and in Gordon and Gilmer counties. In a space of perhaps not more than three militial districts, 100 have thus died. Almost whole families have been swept off, while almost all have suffered more or less. The same diseases prevailed to a con-siderable extent in that region of country last

FROM THE CITY OF DEATH.

The Epidemic-The Comstartes

tais—Itoms—Obtemaries, die., die.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, August 21.)
The interments in all the cometeries of the alty for the week a tding at 6 o'clock, yesterday mo. ning. Saturday, the 20th inst., are in detail as follows the deaths by yellow favor being those certified to by the physicians.

Interm. one for the twenty-four hours ording at 6 A.M. on—

Total. Pd. Freer.

Sunday, August 14. 232 191
Monday, 15. 218 182
Wednesday, 16. 193 163
Wednesday, 17. 219 191
Thursday, 18. 219 186
Friday, 18. 219 186
Friday, 19 234 203
Saturday, 20 224 184

During this week the cases of deaths reported from cases unknown number 74. At least 63 of these were yellow faver deaths, which added to the total above would give 1,365 deaths by yellow fever for the week ending at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst.

The mortality for the week previous to the above was as follows:

Interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst.

The mortality for the week previous to the above was as follows:

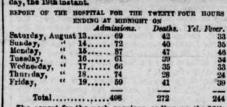
Interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst.

1,262

total interments, and three hundred and twolve for those of fever.

But if the increase for the week ending yesterday is not so decided, it must be considered that the proportion of mortality to the population is greater than it was even a week ago. How long this is to continue it is not for human authority to say, except that experience talls us that the first frost will, without do not, cut short the career of the epidemic. We do not well see how its servity is to last much longer, for there must be few unacelimated percoss left to undergo its power.

We follow out the same form of returns, and comparisons between them, for the reports from the Charity Hospital. These are made up to midnight of each day. Our weekly report consequently eads at midnight on Friday, the 19th instant.



The report for the week previous, ending on the 12th inst., gave 504 admissions, 232 deaths, and 206 by yellow fever.

For the week ending on the 5th inst., the admissions were 542, the deaths 304, and those by yellow fever 296. The totals of the hospital reports far the three weeks ending at midnight on Friday, the 12th inst., are as follows:

1 090 1,024

[From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 21]
INCREASE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

We visited, last evening, the various cemeteries on the Ridge, and regret to report a fearful increase of the mortality as exhibited in the burials in these cemeteries. We let the Ridge at about aix o'clock, at which time there had been buried, since six o'clock yesterday morning, one bundled and eighty fire bodies, as follows:—

Cid Fellows' Rest.

7 Cypress Grove, No. 1.

11 Cypress Grove, No. 2.

85 St. Patrick (about).

50 Charity Hospital.

20 [From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 21 1

ried his mother in-law a week since, and now leaves a widew to the kind sympathy of the world.

The Gas Company have generously offered to furnish coal tar to any person who may wish it for the purpose of burning, free of expense.

Mr. Theodore L. Crafts says the Picayune of the Zist, some years past extensively known in this city, died last night. At one o'clock P. M. yesterday, we saw poor Crafts walking in Canal street. This morning, at one o'clock, he died. Most truly, "In the midst of life we are in death." are in death."

At Jefferson City the fever is very bad, as also at Gretna and Algiers.

MAYORAIST OF New ORIZANS, August 20, 1853.

The citisms are informed that coal tar will be placed at access-ble points throughout the city. All persons are requested to get such quantity as they may wish, and turn it in their yards and about their oremises evening, and morning. The firing of caroon will be discontinued.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

and morning. The firing of camon will be discontinued.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

DHATHS.

(From the New Orleans Papers, August 21]

On Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 8 e clock, of yellow fever, Mrs. Eliza Campbell, wife of Andrew Campbell, printer, formerly a resident of New York and for the last few years an inhabitant of this city, whe has left a small family to moura her loss.

On Esturday morning, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, of the prevailing epidemic Walter Cumming aged about 27 years a native of Scotland, and for the last two years a resident of this city.

On Friday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., of yellow fever, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Tarman and Alice Fullom, born in New Orleans, aged 2 years and 5 months.

9n Saturday merning, the 20th inst., of the prevailing epidemic Warren C. Hall, a native of Bellston-Spa, N. Y., aged 23 years.

At 9 minutes pant 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 29th inst., Mr. Thos. H. Steers, formerly of New York.

On the evening of the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, of yellow fever, Matthew Farrely, aged 23, a native of the parish of Lara county Cavan, Ireland

On Saturday, August 20 at 9 o'clock A. M., of yellow fever, George William Osborne, aged 24 years, a native or Husting., England.

Ou Saturday, August 20 at 9 o'clock, of yellow fever, Michael Egan, a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 39 years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TELEGRAPHIC.
LATEST RELATIVE TO THE MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The interments yesterday were 219. Deaths by yellow fever, 200. The interments to-day numbered 183. Deaths

by yellow fever, 154. DEATH OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL. New Orleans, August 27 1853.

O. L. Babbelstein, the Mexican Consul at New Orleans

The interments were one hundred and eighty-five. of which one hundred and fifty nine were caused by yellow

New ORLEANS, August 26, 1863. Please publish that H. Frankee has recovered from the yellow fever. He is not dead, as reported to his friends. H. FRANKEE. DEATH OF MAYOR WESTERVELT'S BROTHER IN LAW.

Baltimone, August 28, 1853.

The New Hricans papers of Monday, which reached here to night, announce the death of Mr. S. Bertholf, brether in law of Mayor Westervelt of New York.

Sports at Watering Pinces.

Balloon Ascension.—We perceive by the Virginia papers, that Mr. John Wise, the veteran ercount will make an ascension in his mammoth balloon on Wednesday next, the 51st inst., from Shannondale Springs. A large number of visiters are now at the springs, and this entertainment is got up by the liberal proprietor for the gratification of his guests.

At Warrenton Springs the proprietor keeps a park of fallow deer and a pack of hounds, and every Thursday a buck is turned out into the country for a chase, which affords fine sport for those of the visiters who are fond of it. A chase of two or three hours usually runs the stag down, and he is served up the day after.

At Capou Springs, a splendid tournament came off a day or two age.

WAR AT MOMENEE, ILLINOIS.—From a letter in the Iroquois Journal, signed by "A. O. Woodworth, President of the Corporation," it appears that a portion of the citizens of that smart little village are in open robellion against the "constituted authorities." Gunpowder has actually been resorted to, and used with a carelessness that threatens to result in hurting somebody. The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. W.:—

"The storm here is caused by a determination to overthrow the incorporation of this town, of which I am President; consequently the spite moetly falls on me. Threatening letters and libels have been posted from time to time—menaces and threats have been freely used to intimidate the Trustoes. I have been assaulted twice in the discharge of my daties. Last Friday, the Trustees, having brought a suit for non-performance of street labor, succeeded, and got

Friday, the Trustees, having brought a suit for nonperformance of street labor, succeeded, and got
judgment. On returning to town, the opposition
commenced firing a swivel, and about 11 o'clock P.
M. fired two heavy charges into my store and dwelling, breaking glass, the contents of which were
lodged in the corner posts. A slight variation in the
direction would have thrown the charge through a
window of an adjoining building, into the bed occupied by Mr. Peters and wife; it was a very narrow
escape. Warrants are out for the offenders, who, as
usual, are worthless hirelings—the tools of cowards.
For some time past I have felt it better discretion to
turn my bedroom into an arsenal, and go armed for
self-defence."

Judge James Campbell is mentioned in Kentucky, as a candidate for the United States Senate, from that State. Hon. W. H. Washington, North Carolina; Hon. J. W. J. Niles, Tennessee; Chancellor Scott Mississippi; Gea. J. H. Cushman, do.; T. C. Dale, United States Navy; Professor Williams, Pennyiyania; Col. P. A. Wood; Virginia; N. A. Keenan, United States Army; T. B. Lyres, Eq. Mobile, have arrived in the city, and are at the Metropolitan.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, Va., in the steamship Reserke—S Conway, J Lyon, W Smith, E Emor; C. H. Colbruck, J Bsiley, J. Pierce, R. A. Mansfield, R. J. Archer, A. Moring, R Ellis, F. C. Dade, J Stern, P. Stern, J Davis, I. Harding, W. R. Murray, W. Swest, G. Davidson and lady, Mrs Davidson and eon, L. Winn, Mrs. Peabody and child, Y. Wilnion, lady and child, Mrs. Cully, Mrs. Cully, Dr. Southgate, W. F. Thomas, R. Steere, J. H. Steere, A. Windsor, Mrs. Gow and three children, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Tallacerro, Miss Tallacerro, R. B. Tallacerro, J. C. Bassirero, J. Collins, and I thin steerage.

From Charleston, in the steamship Southerser—Miss E. J. Gadson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Rev. T. Williams and lady, W. Jerrey, lady and child, H. Roth and lady, W. J. Gadson, H. E. Welton, Mrs. Hutchinson, Rev. T. Williams and lady, W. Jerrey, lady and child, H. Roth and lady, W. J. Gadson, H. E. Welton, J. H. W. Minton, J. J. Tricst, and 12 in the steerage.

From Charleston, in the steerage, M. Wheeler, J. Tricst, and 12 in the steerage.

From Hayti, in the bark Clara Windsor—E. A. Greaves, A. Windsor, P. Roux, R. W. Frem London, in the ship Yorktown—C. Pratt and lady, Y. Veorall H. W. Zhweits.

From New Orleans, in the steerage M. Wheeler, J. Tricst, and 12 in the steerage M. Thenes, W. A. Howard, J. H. Gondon, Miss Boylan, C. Haok, W. Gise, Capt J. Bunker, W. P. Pringhatt, W. Allen H. M. Cresson, J. Hall, W. Kimball, Miss G. Lyach, B. William O. Alden—From Holize, Honduras, in the bark William O. Alden—From Holize, Honduras, in the bark William O. Alden—From H

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH:

OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER, ETC NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1852.

The steamer Texas arrived here last night, with Vers Cruz dates to the 21st instant, city of Mexico to the 17th,

The intelligence from the letter place was anticipated by the arrival of the Northern Light at New York, We learn from Mexico that General Gadaden, the American Minister, had arrived at the capital. Judge Combine was at Jalapa, awaiting the arrival of the next steamer, when he would start for home.

The supposed slaver, with which Judge Sharkey's name

has been connected, had been seized by the Mexican au-thorities, at the Island of Carmon.

Mortality in Philadelphia

PHILADRIPHIA, August 28, 1853.

The deaths in this city the past week were 227, of which number, 134 were children. There were 19 does from various kinds of fever, including four by yellow.

Baltmons, August 28, 1868.

The brig Buena Vista, from Clenfuegos for Philadelphia, put into Wilmington yesterday, with sickness on board. Captain Wines died as the brig was going into the harbor.

Urica, August 28, 1853.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Black River and Utisa Railroad, took place yesterday in this city. A large assemblage of people was present, notwithstanding the incessant rain in the morning; and the proceedings throughout were marked with the right spirit. At an early hour a procession was formed, consisting of severa military companies, the officers of the city, the directors of the road, and a large number of gentlemen in carriages, and others on foot.

of the road, and a large number of gentlemen in carriages, and others on foot.

After the breaking of the ground by the president of the road, T S Faxton, Eq., Governor Seymour addressed the andiance in a speech of an hour's length. He atladed to the riches of the country through which the read is to pass, as well as to the wealth and enterprise of the city of Utica, and paid a deserved tribute to the directors and president of the road.

Steeches were also made by Mr. George, of Jeffersom country, and by S Kellogg, Esq., of Utica, as also by Mr. Faxton, the president of the road.

Governor Seymour declared his confidence in the speedy construction of the road, and in the productiveness of the stock.

Markets.

New ORIGANS, August 25, 1868.

The sales of cotton since the receipt yesterday of the Arabia's advices, have reached only 400 balos.

The Cholera in Cumberland.

[From the Miners' Journal, August 26]
Previous to Thursday last, the 18th inst., several deaths occurred in this place, which, although attended by many of the symptons of real cholers, were supposed to have been occasioned by cholera morbus. As such we reported them at the time, but as they are now generally regarded as having been cholera cases, we have taken the pains to procure the following list of the victims, and publish it without further comment:—

Pravious to the 18th.—Mr. Coster, boat builder; adopted child of Coster's; Mr. Hall, keeper of drinking house; child at Hall's; Mr. Brown; Mrs. Sylva. (daughter of last); Hazel Beall, watchman; Mrs. Hazel Beall; Harriet Beall, child of two latter; child of Mr. Miller (German). Total, 10 deaths,
Thursday, 18th.—Archibald McNeill, jeweiler; Samuel A. Vrooman. carpenter.

Finday, 19th.—Thomas W. Burton, wheelwright; William H. Miller, tailor; John Skank, bailiff; O. Blue, blacksmith in ratiroad shop; William Toland, laborer; Hiram Hillman, tailor; Jonathan Wits. burr-millstone maker; Henry Ambruster, aboemsker; Mrs. Sallivan, mother of James Sullivan; child of Nelson Beall.

SATURDAY, 20th.—Philip Kuh, laborer; Adam Hartis, laborer; A'exander Clear, Sr., book-keeper; Alexander Clear, Jr., (grandson) boy; Nelson Beal; Fritz, a German.

Sunday, 21st.—John G. Hoffman, retired from businessy.

Sunday, 21st.—John G. Hoffman, retired free business.

Monday, 22b.—Baptist Mattingly, merchant; Peter Kearney, feed merchant; James F. Barren, cabinetmaker; Mathias Sullivan's child; Amos Wilson, carpenter; Hazel Beall's two children; Mr. McWilliams, laborer.

Tuesday, 23b.—Washington Evans, proprietor of Barnun's Hotel; Mrs. Thomas Gonder, elderly lady; Mrs. Rizer, (German woman.)

Weddesday, 24th.—Mrs. Rye's child.

Thursday, 24th.—Mrs. Abraham Sonneborn, Adam Kuh, laborer.

Friday, 26th.—Andrew Miller, keeping a drinking house; Andrew Hosper, stone cutter; Mrs. Preverb Butt.

It will thus be seen that up to noon to-day, (Friday, the 26th.) there have been thirty-nine deaths which are not denied to have been occasioned by chelera, and ten about which some doubt has been entertained.